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published every Friday morning,
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**LORD STANLEY ON GENERAL
AFFAIRS.**

In a few issues back we alluded cursorily to a speech of Lord Stanley to his constituents in England. There are, however, so many interesting and important points in the speech that we think, as a matter of general information to our readers, we cannot do better than refer to it. As an exponent of the more moderate, and therefore more enlightened portion of the Conservative party, Lord Stanley in his views on the various subjects at present distracting the mind of the political world is especially worthy of note. There are four leading questions, say Lord Stanley, in foreign affairs which are likely to occupy attention for some time to come, and the first of these is the American war. On this question his leadership takes a very neutral ground, so neutral that one is astonished almost at the calmness with which he remarks that neither party is half-beaten, that the war will continue for many years, but that England is not responsible for it, and that "all she can do, all she ought to do, is to let both parties fight it out." "The North has shown," says Lord Stanley, "that with its enormous superiority of force it will conquer and overrun in the end the whole territory of the South." When it has done that, he thinks the political difficulties of the Republic will begin. As to the drain of men and money, he does not attach much weight to it. "The overthrow of Europe will fill up all the gaps in the population, and although he himself should be equally sorry to be a creditor of either the North or the South, yet a country with the gigantic resources of America cannot be permanently ruined." Lord Stanley, on this question, is the perfect embodiment of that class in England who view the American war as some great conflagration at a distance; and so self-possessed and intensely practical are they that they could sit down and calculate with arithmetical nicety what amount of property it will destroy, how many human lives may be sacrificed without as much as a sigh or a pang of regret at the desolation. Outside, however, the detectable *sic ad maiora* philosophy which characterizes a portion of the English aristocracy, Lord Stanley's general ideas are liberal and progressive. He views the American contest in a purely abstract light, and, therefore, must in many points be at fault. It is his bearing on the trade of England, he however, correctly says: "I don't if we take into account the state of the cotton market in 1860, and set against the cotton famine the opening of new markets elsewhere, and the gain to India, whether we have been, on the whole, serious losers by the war."

On the Italian question, Lord Stanley is of opinion that the present treaty between Italy and Napoleon will be only observed in the letter—that is to say, there will be a rising in Rome, and a "pouring in over the extended frontier of money, arms and volunteers." He questions the policy of Italy in thirsting for this increased territory when she is at present expending 50 per cent. over her income in keeping up an extensive army. "Most States desire to extend their frontiers, but it is a bad bargain to do at the cost of national bankruptcy." In his remarks on the American war, Lord Stanley here shows with all his clear judgment a great want of sympathy for those struggling in almost a sacred cause. He repudiated the idea of German unity on the ground of the rivalry between Austria and Prussia, and the jealousy of foreign States, but probably the most extraordinary soliloquy of the German question is to be found in his desire that the smaller German States should lose their individuality and become absorbed by Prussia and Austria. "The existence of these petty German Sovereigns," says Lord Stanley, "is useless; they multiply, as we have seen, the risks of war; they serve, so far as I can perceive, no single political purpose, and the sooner they disappear from the map of Europe the better is my judgment." The Eastern question is then touched upon, and with a vigor and expressiveness that are refreshing, coming as they do from a Conservative source. Lord Stanley, as we have shown before, has few sympathies; it is therefore no more than could have been expected that he should have but little feeling for the "sick man." The Turkish Empire, in his opinion, is doomed, and he denounces that policy of England that would stay its downfall for a single hour. "I think," says Lord Stanley, "we are making for ourselves enemies of race which will very soon become in Eastern countries dominant races, and I think we are keeping back countries by whose improvement we, as the great treasurers of the world, shall be the greatest governors, and that we are doing this for no earthly advantage, either present or prospective. I admit that England has an interest, and a very strong one, in the safety of Egypt, and some interest also, though to a less extent, in Constantinople not falling into the hands of a great European Power; but, these two points set aside, I can conceive no injury arising to Great Britain from any transfer of power which might affect the Turkish Empire."

After discussing the foreign policy, Lord Stanley turns his attention to colonial affairs. He thinks it is a great mistake in having the British forces scattered over the world. He "says nothing as to Malta or Gibraltar; those are great Imperial fortresses, and must be held in strength. So, again, such places as Hongkong, or Bermuda, or Aden, cannot be held without defense. Australia is virtually self-protected; India pays its own troops; but Ceylon and the Maldives might be made, he thinks, to do the same; and the Cape where till lately we kept up an army rather than a garrison, the settlers are now, or ought to be, numerous enough to hold their own against any ordinary native attack. So, again, in New Zealand—where we must all be glad to see that that most costly and annoying Maori war is over." With regard to Canada, he makes it an exception and says: "It is the event of a rupture with the United States—I hope it is most improbable, but in their present temper nothing is impossible.—Canada is our vulnerable point. It is the most indefensible country in the world—a long narrow strip, with no depth of country that is habitable to fall back upon, and with a sparse population who have had no experience in war. And yet the case is not one to which we can necessarily say in the first instance—Defend yourselves; it is not our affair? If they

were to be brought home was a question of a quarrel between Highland and the United States—a war which they had done nothing to bring about, save as to which they had not even had a voice, we could not be honor or duty bound to stand by them. All that we can do is to call upon them so long as they retain their connexion with us to do more towards their own defense than they have as yet done, and to make our assistance conditional upon their doing that."

Lord Stanley's idea of English policy, generally, is worthy of Machiavelli. Like everything else he says, it is hard, practical, and intensely worldly. It suits the genius, however, of a conqueror and practical people, and is, I suppose, as things go, the wisest statescraft. "Hold on to your pieces," he says, "where you either have or where you can develop an important traffic, if by abdication that you would sacrifice that traffic, but do not go inland; hold nothing except where you can reach by water; keep clear of protectorates and alliances; and recall that though intelligent Africa may be a very noble idea with those who are willing to undertake it, still, England ought to be just before she is generous, and we have plenty of that work to do nearer home. Our spirit will not admit of any further reliance to Lord Stanley to day. We only regret we cannot give the speech in *extenso*; for taking it as a whole it is the most interesting and most comprehensive address that has been delivered in England for years.

THE IDAHO STAGE ROBBERY.

Lawrence Dulligen (alias Broomey Jack) and George Smith, the two men whose capture under the extradition treaty upon a charge of robbing the Idaho stage, on the highway between Virginia and Salt Lake cities, has already been recorded, were brought up yesterday before A. F. Pemberton Esq., Stipendiary magistrate.

The case evoked considerable interest, and the proceedings were listened to with marked interest by a large number of spectators.

Mr. Bishop acted for the prosecution, and Mr. Gory, instructed by Mr. Courtney, conducted the defense.

Mr. James H. Fisk, Sheriff of Lawrence, Idaho Territory, was in attendance, and produced certified copies of the depositions taken before the proper authorities in Utah and Colorado.

The information laid by him is as follows:

From information I have received I have reason to believe that on or about 20th August last past a highway robbery was committed between Virginia and Salt Lake cities, and that Broomey Jack, Geo. Smith and two other men, who are hereinafter described, were the perpetrators of the robbery.

Property to the value of \$23,000 and upwards was stolen. I am credibly informed that the men who committed the robbery were the ones that robbed the stagecoach of Venies and Rome and the horses.

Mr. Bishop stated on oath that he considered the required evidence material and believed the ends of justice might be frustrated by divulging the name.

The further investigation of the case was postponed for one day.

CITY COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, December 15th, 1864.

The Council met yesterday afternoon at 4 P.M. Present: His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors McDonald, Fell, Mann, Smith and Jeffery.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and the report of Dr. Mayes an alteration was made in regard to his statement respecting the water in the city tanks after the recent fire. His reference was to the day after the reception of the Colonial Secretary's letter and not to the day after the fire.

DEBTOR'S BONDS.

A communication was received from the Bank of British North America was read, calling the attention of the Council to the amount of debts and interest due to that bank, as follows:

Debtors vis 31st Dec. '64. \$16,000.00
Interest to 31st Dec. '64. \$1,600.00
1% p. m. \$160.00
Total. \$16,240.00

The communication was ordered to be received and passed on file.

Some discussion arose as to the amount of interest claimed, and it was ultimately agreed to appoint a committee consisting of Messrs. O'Connor and Farnham to inquire into the amount of interest due to the bank.

The balloon is stocked with as good liquors as can be had in this city, and is doing a good business.

Conditions of Sale—One-half cash; the balance in six months, approved under guarantee of T. H. McCann, Esq., or the "UBQUITO" corner Government street and Trounce Alley, Victoria, V. I., Dec. 15th, 1864.

date 1st Jan.

COULD BE HELD UNTIL JANUARY 1ST.

